For New York and its Vicinity: Fair, preceded by showers; high north winds.

VOL. LX.-NO. 296.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1893.—COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

A SPIRITUAL REVOLUTION.

LEO XIII. AND DEMOCRACY. The Pope's Hands Strengthened by Recent

Events, and Ris Will Unshahable,

Bong, June 8.-I consider that the Amerieap crisis, if I may be permitted to make use of an expression which is rather too modern and too pretentious, is approaching its close.

Let me explain.
When Lee MIII., induced by circumstances. set about studying the American question. he had two ideas: to contribute to the work of national unification, and to bring the Church in line with democracy and the institutions of the United States. This grand and noble design coincided with the memorable instructions which he issued for France, with his teachings on the social question and the organization of a new state of things. He found America on his route, like a luminous lighthouse on the shore of the Immense ocean. There are mysterious and fruitful coincidences which decide the fate of a man and the destiny of a reign.

The United States, so thoroughly understood by the Pontiff. furnished him with a model to look upon and to imitate, and also with an occasion for intervention, because in the United States it was his mission to maintain that which it was necessary to implant elsewhere. Let us not forget, therefore, that for every observer, the American directions of the Holy Father are closely linked with the whole modern evolution of the Papacy.

Consequently the adversaries of the Pope and of his policy have been by no means deceived in regard to the recent ramifications of the Pontifical initiatives. They were less opposed to the school instructions of the Holy Father than to the central ideas of his Pontificate, his intellectual leaning toward democracy, that new compass which the great pilot placed in the tows of the ship. This arriers penses explains the universality and the bitterness of the opposition in Europe against the mission of Monsignor Satolli, the tolerary posse of the Propaganda, and the solutions brought about in the school question. The adversaries of Mon-signer Satolli and of Monsignor Ireland in the United States are not all perhaps aware of their indirect and moral complicity with the leaders of the old parties, and with the paladins of worn out regimes in Europe. The knowledge of this association may perhaps take away from them the desire to continue their sterile and dangerous opposition.

Now, here is the last act of this international drams, of which the United States, in spite of themselves, have furnished the principal motive. When Leo XIIL, by the formation of a permanent apostolic delegation, affirmed his rrevocable design to bring about a reconciliation between the Church and democracy. the conservatives and the leaders of the opposition held on to one final hope. The Americans of the old school, the traducers of the intentions of the Pope, will perhaps be surprised at his designs; but the day has now arrived when the vells which hide the essence of the debate from the public must be torn away. When Mgr. Satolli submitted the Pope's instructions to the Archbishops assembled in New York on the 16th of November last, the enemies believed that they had a favorable field to fight upon. In the United States, at Berlin, at Vienna, and at Rome they fancied that if it should be possible to bring about an indirect disavowal of this programme of reconciliation, this charter of peace, through which they would make a breach net only in the American orientation, but in all the general policy of Lee XIII.

To spread the belief and the persuasion that Rome was failing behind in the United States, was in their opinion equivalent to bringing about the conviction that Leo XIIL had reseived a set-back in America, and that a breach was made in his projects and his ideas. Through this breach they could enter the citadel of Paris, Rome, Vienna, every place else; the Pontificate was struck to the heart. This set-back would form the pretext for the resurrection of the old policy. It was especially in France that they looked for a rebound which would sever the bonds that linked her to the leading ideas of Leo XIII.

When, as the envoy of the Pope, Mgr. Ireland last year performed the delicate task of preaching to Frenchmen the love of the republic and of democracy, the friends of Ros proclaimed that the great Archbishop had advanced the triumph of European democracy by fifty years. The old parties felt the magic of this secret influence. To tear to pieces the ideas of Mgr. Satolli upon the school question would be to defeat Mgr. Ireland, and to give renewed hope to the admirers of the past. As soon as Mgr. Ireland left Rome, the report was spread abroad that the Holy See would to a certain extent revise its previous decision, and that, after having been turned out of the door, those persons would be able to get in again through the window.

For an entire year now, the hundredheaded opposition, which I will not name here. has been pursuing this task. Among the enemies, there are leaders and there are dupes, those who know and those who do not know The victims 'n this matter are more hostile than the cunning, because they are actuated by a conviction. This secret, determined, and uninterrupted work has been carried on around the Vatican. The Triple Alliance and all the adherents of the Triple Alliance all the onemies of the policy of Leo XIII. of every sort, entered into this conspiracy. When William II. crossed the Alps and came to Rome, their hopes were raised again. As the bearer of the ambitions and the promises of dynasties and of the old parties, the young German sovereign would be able, they thought, to change the atmosphere of the peaceable city, or at least an explosion would occur. The inflexibility of the Pope and his counsellors would bend before the brilliancy of the imperial

graces and seductions.
Therefore, as soon as William II. returned to Berlin, rumors commenced to be spread abroad. For fitteen days flome was filled with the echoes of strange voices. In all the superposed worlds which constitute the originality and the mysterious attraction of Rome, there was circulated the report that the Holy See, in a circular to the American Bishops, would modify its policy in regard to the school question in the United States: that the propositions of Mgr. Satolii would be corrected; that Mgr. Ireland would be dropped and disavowed: that the opposition would triumph, and that the recall would be sounded along all the line In Europe, as well as in the United States. This rumor, with a thousand mouths, created during several days such profound confusion. that for a time almost everybody believed it was well founded.

But all this noise was born of the simple fact that the Propaganda, in response to the reports of the Bishops, was about to address to them a circular upon the school question.

How did this conviction assume such a uni-Yersal character? What promises had been made? Did the fatal document really exist, and did it have such a meaning?

We are assured that Leo XIII., on becoming aware of all these transactions, caused an in quiry to be made, and that his mind became fixed upon this campaign. What has he learn ed? I shall not attempt to find out. But the thing that is indubitable is, that Leo XIII, will be henceforth inflexible and intractable. The battle is won. It is certain that he will maintain aff the rigor of his instructions and all the universality of his designs. The last crisis has been passed through. That which was inlended to weaken or to annihilate his policy, has only increased it by resistance, just as via New York Central -ade.

resistance increases the volume of the mountain torrents.

Approaching events will reveal this immutable will of the Holy Father. To protect Mgr. Satolli: to lighten, according

the measure of his strength, the burden of his mission; to maintain and continue his line in regard to democracy and the school question in the United States: to second as much as possible for the general interests, the work of conciliation between the Church, democracy, and the republic; to close the door to opponents, and to open it to faithful adepts; to enlarge, express more precisely, and follow without respite and without wavering his French instructions and his general policy; such is his ideal, such is his invincible design. Woe to those who would try to oppose it! The patience of Leo XIII. is great, but it has its bounds. Things and men must bow before

this irrevocable firmness.

And the reason is that the soul of the great Pontiff is made of Iron. When men lay hands upon his historical ideas, when they seek to bend the straight lines of his system, and to squander his political and intellectual patrimony, his mildness is turned into determination. He has the temper of the convinced. Touch not that sanctuary!

In the second place, Lee XIII, has the vision of the future. He loves the United States as one might love an ideal, when fortunate enough

to believe in an ideal and to fight for it alone. Behind the worm-eaten constructions of the past, beyond the horizon of the present day, he gazes upon the edifice of the future, the horizon of the morrow. He considers himself the promulgator of this civilization of the future; and, as the United States furnish him with a comparison and with material for incitation, he has an imperishable attachment for the particular work which he is carrying

History will one day tell all the truth about this intellectual and moral affiliation which exists between the American policy of Leo XIII. and the evolution of the Papacy in the Old World.

Leo XIII. and the United States! What a beautiful chapter I would wish to write one day upon that subject, with my faith, my admiration, and my heart!

MGR. SATOLLI IN ST. PAUL. He is Heartly Welcomed-Archbishop Ire-

land on His Mission. Sr. Paut. June 22 - Mgr. Satolli and four of the professors of the Catholic University at Washington arrived in St. Paul this morning. and are guests of Archbishop Ireland. In the afternoon they attended the commencement exercises of St. Thomas's Seminary. Several hundred priests from various parts of the Northwest, and an immense concourse of the laity, were present and gave them a most enthuslastic welcome. In addition to the closing programme, an address was read to Mgr. Satolli by one of the graduating students. Mgr. Satolli responded in words of burning elo-

Satolli responded in words of burning elo-quence.

At the end of the exercises Archbishop Ireland spoke, pledging to Leo and his dele-gate the enduring loyalty of himself, his clergy, and his people, and saying that the wondrous success of Mgr. Satollis mission was due to two causes: the delegate's own great mind and heart, and his fidelity to the directions of the Holy Father. The chief result of his mission in America is to prove he-yond all power of cavil that the heartiest aympathy exists between the Roman Catholia Church and the liberties and institutions of the American Republic.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER DEAD,

the such that the fore are reasons for believing and the sickness is pronounced the same as that which resulted in the death of her father and sister. There are reasons for believing that the food eaten by the McKibben family on Friday last at dinner was poisoned, but no steps have been held this morning on the body of Mr. McKibben, but it was postponed.

Mexibing the many to desire the body of Mr. She was not possibly involving murder. An inquest was to have been held this morning on the body of Mr. McKibben, but it was postponed.

Mexibing the many the many to the death of her father and sister. There are reasons for believing that the food eaten by the McKibben family on Friday last at dinner was poisoned. but no steps have been laken to clear up the case, possibly involving murder. An inquest was to have been held this morning on the body of Mr. McKibben, but it was postponed.

McKibben's family consisted of his wife, the two married daughters, and a younger daughter found the search of the morning that the latter from the boy capt. Abrahams saw the married daughters, and a younger daughter found the married daughters, and a younger daughter found the married daughters, and a younger daughter found the married daughters, and a younger daughter, was married daughters, and a younger daughter, and when she came to the door to fake the pitcher from the boy capt. Abrahams saw the married daughters, and a younger daughter, and a younger daughter, and when she came to the door to fake the pitcher from the boy capt. Abrahams saw the found the same and a younger daughter, was desired the power and trivilegoes, in the first of the father from the boy capt. Abrahams saw the found the same and trivilegoes, in the first of the father from the boy capt. Abrahams saw the found the father from the boy capt. Abrahams saw the found the father from the boy capt. Abrahams saw the found the father from the boy capt. Abrahams saw the found the father from the boy capt. Abrahams saw the found the father

McKibben's family consisted of his wife, the two married daughters, and a younger daughter, Maude, who is about nineteen years old. Owing to domestic trouble Mrs. McKibben did not live with her husband, but with her daughter. Mrs. Briggs. Maud McKibben helped Mrs. Stewart get dinner. She went to a grocery and bought some corned beef and cabbage. The fact that she did not eat any of the food has led to her being closely questioned and to the bringing out of some interesting facts.

It has bean learned that Dr. B. J. Ludwig refused to sell Miss McKibbenfive cents' worth of arsenic and also five cents' worth of strychnine a few days age. She said she wanted it to kill insects, and he asked why she didn't use some of the preparations for that purpose. Her reply was that she had only five cents. Maude and her parents had had frequent misunderstandings because they objected to her going out nights. The girl has not been arrested, but is under surveiliance.

In the death of John McKibben the theatrical world loses one of the best property handlers and manufacturers in the business. He was born in Philadelphia, and has a brother living there.

Lifes LUST IN A TORNADO.

LIVES LOST IN A TORNADO.

Probably Twenty Prople Killed in a Big Kunnas Wind Storm.

PERRY, Kan., June 22.-The most destructive ornado that ever visited eastern Kansas passed through Williamstown and the surrounding country in Jefferson county about 7 o'clock last evening. It travelled southeast, and took in an area half a mile wide and about six miles long. Not a house, barn or tree was left standing in its path. It was accompanied by a terrible rainstorm and midnight dark-

Eleven dead bodies have so far been discovered, and it is known that at least live more were killed.

The dead are I. F. Evans, Emery Evans, Mrs. John Hutchinson, Samuel Kincaide, Clara Kincaide, Sadie Kincaide, Walter Kincaide, Eva Kincaide, William Kincaide, and Samuel Stewart.

caide. Eva Kincaide, William Kincaide, and Samuel Stewart.

The bodies are horribly mangled. Mrs. Hutchinson's arms and ilmbs were found in a tree a mile from the house. Eva kincaide's head was severed from the body.

Among the fatally injured are James Baker. William Geopfort, and Mrs. Geopfert.

Among the seriously injured are liose Gray. Horace Gray, Arthur Jones. Walter McGracken. It is probable that at least twenty persons have been killed. and thirty houses blown down.

down.

Dies Moinks, Ia., June 22.—A tornado passed trough Adair county, southwest of here, last night, and devastated a strip a quarter of a mile wide. A large number of farmhouses were destroyed, but no fatalities are reported. A child was carried twenty rods through the air, and escaped unburt.

DIAMONDS VANISH AND REAPPEAR.

A Bright Little Boy Chatted with Mrs. Requa and Then Her Pocketbook was Gone.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 22.-Diamonds valued it \$3,000 which were mysteriously lost on the beach by Mrs. L. F. Requa of 65 West Fiftysecond street. New York city, have been restored eight hours after their disappearance. Mr. Bequa had gone into the surf at the noon bathing hour and left his valuables with his wife. She was lying on a reclining chair on the beach, when a bright little boy engaged

on the beach, when a bright little boy engaged in conversation vith her. Mrs. Requa took a stroll, and when she returned to the chair her pocketbook, containing \$3.000 worth of diamonds, was missing.

Crowds of bathers and onlookers searched the sands until night stopped the work. In the evening Life Guard Rip delivered the diamonds to Mrs. Requa. He had recovered the pocketbook from the boy in charge of the reclining chairs. The lad said he dug it out of the sand. The interesting little boy who chatted with Mrs. Sequa before the loss of the diamonds could not be found.

SUICIDE OR RUNAWAY?

THE STEAMBOAT SARATOGA LOST A PASSENGER.

But it Has Not Been Made Certain that She Jumped Into the Hudson-Indications that the Missing Woman was Mrs. Curtis of Bayonne-An F. W. Cochrane in the Case, Who Signs His Name to Verses-Investigations as to the identity of the young

woman who was reported in despatches from Troy to have committed suicide on Tuesday evening by jumping into the Hudson River from the steamboat Saratoga indicate that she was Mrs. Jennie Curtis, wife of Henry J. Curtis, a chemist, employed in the Eavonne Chemical Works at Constable Hook. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis occupied the upper floor

of a three-story flat at 737 Avenue D. Bayonne. Mrs. Curtis hastily left the house last Friday forenoon while her husband was absent. She was in a hysterical mood, and told some of her neighbors that she intended to destroy herself. Once or twice on the previous evening she had attempted suicide by drinking some poisonous decoction prepared by herself.

The neighbors say that Mr. Curtis has been a model husband, and that Mrs. Curtis was a charming woman. Mrs. Curtis was unusually pretty. She possessed a fair complexion. pretty brown hair, brown eyes, and a good figure. She was about 23 years old, but in appearance looked half a dozen years younger, being of medium height. Although for six years, she looked like a girl.

Mr. Curtis is about 30 years old. "I was the last person to talk with Mrs. Curtis before she left home last Friday." said Mrs. Thatcher, who lives in the same house. The poor little woman came to me while her husband was out and said she was going away. She said she was afraid Harry would shoot her. I helped her to arrange her hair and advised her to stay at home. She was crying and was unusually hysterical. I paricularly noticed how she was dressed she looked so pretty, although so wretched. She wore a fashionable black dress, with silk trim-ming containing little red dots. She had on her black hat trimmed with roses. Finally she threw her arms about me and cried softly. Then she kissed me good-by and hastily left

"When Mr. Curtis found his wife was gone he was dazed. Once or twice in the following days he said something about packing up his things and selling his furniture. We tried to dissuade him from such a course, telling him that Mrs. Curtis was certain to come back. He told us on Wednesday that he had received a letter from his wife, and he knew she was all right, but he continued to look for her. We right, but he continued to look for her. We thought Mrs. Curtis had gone to her mother. Mrs. Waeger, of Troy. When we read in the papers of the woman on the Saratoga we believed it to be Mrs. Curtis, because when I had advised her to visit her mother, she had said: When my mother sees me she will claim me from the Morgue. She once asked me how she could die easy, and said that she thought chioroform would be the best drug to use.

"Mrs. Curtis was a country girl. She was

tremely pale, and her eyes were red and swol-len. She was dressed in deep black, and wore a black Leghorn hat with a heavy black veil pushed up from her face. After getting the water she remained in her stateroom unit shortly before the boat started. She rang up

pushed up from her face. After getting the water she remained in her stateroom until shortly before the beat started. She rang up the call boy again, and, giving him two letters, one addressed to haronne and the other to New York, told him to mail them at once. The then appeared on deck and looked much more composed, and, walking to the stern of the boat, she watched the boy walk up the pier until he had mailed the letter.

The boy's curiosity was aroused by her manner, and he examined the addresses on the letters. They were written with a lead pencil and in a serawling hand, and the boy could not make out the names. He is positive that there was no such name as Davis on either of the letters. The woman naced the afterdex near her stateroom. People stared at her, but she paid no attention to them and early in the evening went into her stateroom again. She was heard moving about until midnight, and was seen by different deck hands to some out twice and walk over to the rail and look into the water. Shortly after midnight, the light went out in her stateroom. Just before the Saratoga reached Troy on Wednesday morning one of the deck hands found a woman's cape and hat on the after deck, and also the key of room 10s. He did not report the matter un'il the passengers had landed, being busy with freight. When Capt. Abrahams heard of the finding of the articles he went to the stateroom which had been deserted. On the table was a bottle which had seerled. On the table was a bottle which had been torn into pieces. The lotter, when put together, read in verse as follows:

If others bas afair,
What is man to me?

ond in voice.
If others be as fair,
What is in a to me?
I neither know nor care,
For thou art all to me.
F. J. Cocheane.

Long may you live, Happy may you be, God bless the children, 1, 2, 8.

Some more bits of letter paper were put togother. They hore the words, "To the l'ublic." Apparently the woman had intended to
write a letter and had changed her mind.
Druggist Bender says that the woman came
to his store on Tuesday morning and asked
for four ounces each of alcohol and chloroform,
to clean a dress with. He put in the bottle
only one ounce of chloroform and three ounces
of alcohol.

only one ounce of chloroform and three ounces of alcohol.

The saratoga's officers do not believe that the woman jumped from the boat into the river. They say that the things found by the deck hand would have been discovered by some other employee if they had been on the deck very long, and the man's not reporting the finding of them until after the landing of the boat gave the woman a chance to pass out with the crowd of passengers.

Another fact which inclines the officers to think that the woman is alive is the statement of a man who vigited the Saratoga yesterday morning. He said he was the husband of the missing woman, and showed Capt. Abrahams one of the letters which abe had the boy post on Tuesday right. His description of his wife tailed with that of the missing woman.

"I have a letter here from her, he said. "Sie is my wife, and in this letter she threatens to kill herself. She has threatened to do it before and I do not think she has done it now."

He asked the Captain if there was a man with her on the trip up the river, and, being told that nobody had seen a man with her, he replied that a man was mixed up in the case and was respensible for her death, if she really had killed horsell. The Captain showed the stranger the letter signed F. J. Gochrane and asked him if he knew the man. He replied savsgely:

asked him if he knew the man. He replied savegely:

"Yes: that is the man that caused all the trouble. I will kill him on sight."

The stranger refused to give his name or address, but finally admitted that he lived in Bayonne. He would not talk further, and left the boat. Capt. Abrahams' description of his visitor fits Mr. Curtis closely.

The address 347 West Fifteenth street, as given by the woman, is fictitious, as well as the same. There are three families living in that house, but no one named Davis.

Ripans Tabules move the bowels. Pleasant to take

MRS. FON AX WOULD LIKE TO KNOW Who the Man Is She Married and What Has Become of Him.

Just where and who Dr. Carl von Az is are questions which have been uppermost in the mind of his pretty young wife, Marie, for three weeks. Marie is a plump little German with ruddy cheeks and a good figure. Her parents died and left her a small estate in Germany. She came to America to see the country, and found living here so much more expensive than she had expected that she got work in the family of Mrs. Louis Kniser at 211 East 114th street. She was unused to work, and her thoughts turned to matrimony.

One day she came across an advertisement n a German paper. The advertisement described Dr. von Ax as an educated man with money at his command, who had travelled so much that he had not had time to look about him for a wife, and so advertised for one. Marie, who was then Miss Marie Mattinuciler, and was 23 years old, answered the advertiseand was 23 years old, answered the advertise-ment, and received a letter in return. Event-ually they met, and Marie was charmed, Dr. Von Ax was a dark-haired man of tall, commmanding flore, He told many anecdotes of his alleged travels in India, Aus-tralia, and less remote places, and, lesides, he seemed to be unusually well supplied with money. When Marie asked him one day why he wished to marry a boor girl he expressed most noble sentiments. He would marry no one but a poor girl, he said. "Else how would my wife know that I did not marry her for her mency? Besides. I have enough for all our wants."

my wite know that I did not marry her for her money? Besides, I have enough for all our wants.

Marie could not be less confidential, and the Doctor learned of her little property. The courtship progressed rapidly. The Doctor took Marie out to dinner every day, and, to finish, he paid \$60 for a wedding out it and married her just fourteen days after they met.

The couple went to Washington, Within a week the Doctor told his bride that he had discovered a cure for cholera that wends make him famous as well as rich, but he needed money to introduce it to the public. Marie was expecting a remittance from Germany. He sent her on to New York to get it, Business engagements prevented his accompanying her. There was some little hitch in getting the money, and Marie wrote to the Doctor to forward her some money until she could get hers. "Sell the small diamond pin I gave yon," he wrote back, "I have been promised a position as assistant physician in the German Hospital in East Seventy-eighth street, but have got to wait three months. The next day, June 7, he wrote make his an interrogation point after the good-by that puzzled Mrs. You Ax more even than the farowell.

Marie says the doctors in the German Hospital told her they had never heard of Dr. You Ax. A rigorous inquiry by the anxious young wife has failed to discover any one clse who knows or has heard of the Doctor. Mrs. Von Ax is living at 233 East 10sth street. She is wondering whether she should go to Washington to search for her missing husband.

THE COURT OF GERRY.

Police Justiers Object to Irresponsible Re view of Their Commitments,

Police Justices Hogan and Simms called on Comptroller Myers yesterday to protest, on behalf of the Board of Police Justices, against the attitude which the Comptroller has taken on the commitment of children to institutions of detention, education, and reform, and particularly against his instruction or request to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children regarding such commitments.

"Mrs, Curtis was a country girl. She was kept secluded during her girlhood and was married very young. Marriage meant liberty to her, and her husband was indulgent to most of her wishes. I think she loved him dearly, but I fear she was fond of a gay life and did not want him to know it. The dray before she let home she made two attempts to take her life. Each time she drank something. Mr. Curtis walked her about most of the nigh to save her life. She was really very sick when she went away."

Mrs. Curtis walked her about most of the nigh to save her life. She was really very sick when she went away.

Mrs. Curtis toid her to watch Harry and see that he did not do anything terrible. Mrs. Curtis was afraid her husband would shoot himself, and asked that if any one heard a pistol shot in the fifth he should lose no time in going for a her flat he should lose no time in going for a her flat he should lose no time in going for a her flat he should lose no time in going for a her flat he should lose no time in going for a her flat he should lose on time in going for a her flat he should lose no time in going for a her flat he should lose no time in going for a her flat he should lose no time in going for a her flat he should lose of the lost transfer and brateful of the courts of appeal to review their fland practically constituted the agents of the Gerry society courts of appeal to review their fland practically constituted the agents of the Gerry society courts of appeal to review their fland practically constituted the agents of the Gerry society courts of appeal to review their fland practically constituted the agents of the distribution of appeal to review their fland practically constituted the agents of the Gerry society courts of appeal to review their fland practically constituted the agents of the Gerry society courts of appeal to review their fland practically constituted the agents of the Gerry society courts of appeal to review their fland practically constituted the agents of the Gerry society courts of

Where She Was Arrested.

CHICAGO, June 22 .- A granddaughter of the amous Lady Watson of London was arraigned at the Desplaines Street Police Court to-day for violating the city ordinances prohibiting the gathering of street crowds. She is Mrs. Margaret J. Rice, and all over Canada and in some cities of the United States she is more familiarly referred to as "the wife of the cowboy preacher." Mrs. Rice's offence consisted in obstructing the corner of Peoria and Madison streets by addressing a crowd which was attracted there by the ferver of her preaching.

attracted there by the fervor of her preaching. She is very young, not being yet 18 years old, and both she and her hustand are among the most remarkable people the police have had dealings with in a long time.

Mrs. Rice is the daughter of the late Hon. F. W. Shields of Toronto. Canada. The cowboy preacher has been arrested seventy or eighty times for obstructing the streets, and his wife has likewise been a prisoner in different cities for the same reason; and it has been their practice to pay no line on such occasions. Rice says the present arrest is the result of spite.

spite.
In court Mrs. Rico's dress was of fashionable
In court Mrs. Rico's dress was of fashionable In court Mrs. Rice's gress was of Inshionable cut, and a nativ sailor hat with a stand-up collar and necktic, completed her attire. On her fingers she wore several diamond rings.

"Not guilty," was her answer. A technical offence was made out and the smallest fine, \$5, was imposed, but Justice Doyle suspended the fine and Mrs. Rice was allowed to gis. Her friends have secured Luther Lafin Mills to push a criminal case against the police for false arrest.

To-night Mrs. Bice preached from the same corner and the police were defled

PRANKS OF LIGHTNING. It Punches Holes in an Old New Jersey House, but Murts No One.

ASBURY PARE, N. J., June 22. - During a gale and rain storm, which sprang up suddenly early this afternoon, lightning played a number of pranks with the old-fashioned mansion of Mrs. Elizabeth A. White, at the head of Deal Lake. In the front yard stand three tall trees only a few feet apart. From one of them to the porch of the house is a pole, on which a hop vine runs and covers the three trees. A heavy bolt of electric fluid struck the

heavy boit of electric fluid struck the trees and nearly denuded them of bark. Following the pole to the house, the lightning scattered in all directions. Part went down to the ground, after knocking the corner post of the ports into splinters, and made a hole in the soil which would hold a barrel.

Another holt skipped through the house on the floor in a diagonal direction until it reached the side of the building, where it tore out the wall and weatherhoarding. Another boit went along the wall through the dining room, where it knocked the bottom out of a coal hod and made a hole over fifteen inches square in the flooring. Another holt struck the kitchen stove and jumped over to the window, where it punchedia hole the size of a builet in a pane of glass. Another boit struck the pump and melted a brass chain which held an iron drinking cup.

Mrs. White and her family were terribly frightened while the splinters were flying around and big halls of all colors were splitting and sputtering through the house. The boits left behind a strong smell of sulphur.

Killed by Lightning.

RED BANK, N. J., June 22,-Mrs. Daniel P. Polhemus was killed by lightning this afternoon. Mrs. Polhemus lived on a farm near Clinton Falls. She had her hand on the latch of the chicken house when the lightning struck the building. When found her body was much discolored and the buttons on her clothing and shoes were tern off. Mrs. Polhemus was 45 years of acc.

Try Calizaya La Rilla with soda ? It is the pleasant-est and most efficient tenie.—Ade.

A SCENE IN THE CHAMBER

MILLEFOYE VENTILATES THE SCAN-DAL TOLD BY THE COCARDE.

He Reads the Names of a Lot of Eminent Men Who, He Says, Were Bribed by Great Beltala-Great Exchement Among the Dennites, Who Dengunce the Dacuments as Spartous - Millevoye Will Resign.

Pages, June 22.- The story published by the Cocarde, a Boulangist organ, that one of its representatives had purloined from the British Embassy in Paris papers showing that certain well-known Frenchmen had been engaged in treasonable schemes against the French republic has caused widespread curiosity as to the names of the men accused, and the exact nature of the charge against them. All the newspapers concur to-day in domanding that a full explanation of the story be made at once. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Millevoye asked several questions concerning the documents alleged to have been stolen from a strong box at the British Embassy.

M. Dupuy said that the Public Prosecutor could take no knowledge from stolen documents

M. Millevoye then said that he had the text of several of the documents in respect of negotiations with Mr. Austin Lee, Second Secre tary of the British Embassy in Paris, all of which bore the date April 2, 1803. M. Mille voye began to read one of the documents. He got as far as "I saw to-day Clemenceau." when M. Develle interrupted him and begged the President of the Chamber to consider the matter an international question.

Baron Demarcay suggested that the Chamber resolve itself into a secret committee to hear the documents, but the suggestion was

M. Millevoye further accused M. Clemenceau of delivering to England private letters that had passed between M. Ribot, lately Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the French Minister to Egypt, and between M. Ribot and the French Ambassador at Constantinopie. He produced a list of names of persons whom he alleged England had bribed, and the amount of money given as bribes. He read, amid an uproar that almost drowned his voice: Temps, 50,000 francs; Le Matin, 30,000

francs; Le Jow, 15,000 francs; Rochefort, 80 000 francs: Clemenceau, 50,000 francs. At this point the uproar and confusion in the Chamber became tremendous. The members of the Extreme Left rose from their seats, and demands were made that M. Millovoye leave the Chamber.

M. Millevoye, however, stood his ground, and, when a semblance of order and quiet was restored, he shouted, "The whole thing is scandal. Bardeau received 50,000 francs. M. Bardeau sprang from his seat and ex claimed. "I expect the Chamber to vindicate

my honor." M. Clemenceau and all the members of the party of the Extreme Left rose from their seats and hooted. After a time they insisted that the rest of the paper should be read. M. Millevoye again started to read, but M. Deroulede, who is also a Boulangist, said that

he could not listen to him and would resign his seat rather than do so. The order of the day was then moved to the effect that the Chamber condemned the documents as spurious, and regretted the time that had been foolishly wasted listening to their presentation. This was adopted by a practically unanimous vote, only four mem bers voting against it, while 480 voted in favor of it.

M. Deroulede retired to a committee room. where he spent a long period, refusing to re-ceive his most intimate colleagues. M. Millevoye left the Chamber, declaring that he would resign his seat in order that he

might act independently. Most of the documents in M. Millevoye's possession are letters purporting to have been signed by the Hon. R. Lister, Secretary of the British Embassy sometime ago. Mr. Lister was transferred to Athens, however, about a letters are regarded generally as barefaced and clumsy forgeries. When M. Millovoye rementioned a projected alliance between the United States and Russia, the whole Chamber shouted, laughed, and jeered, and M. Develle remarked that the whole matter was evidently

damnable hoax. Upon quitting the Chamber, M. Clemenceau was surrounded by his friends, who congratulated him in view of the evident groundlessness of Millevoye's charges. Millevoye's friends blame him for his recklessness in making charges which, they say, he must have known to be without the slightest basis in

M. Develle showed to-day that he viewed Millevoye's conduct from the charitable point of view, and considered him honest in his beief that the documents are genuine. Derouede says late this evening that his resigna tion is final.

ATTEMPT TO ROB AN EXPRESS. The Train Fired Upon and the Coacher Riddled with Bullets.

DENISON, Tex., June 22.-The south-bound Missouri, Kansas and Texas express No. 3 was fired into at Stringtown at 1 o'clock last night by a band of outlaws, supposed to be the Dyer gang. The train was running or time and did not stop. One of the brakemen said:

"The freight engine that was pulling us saved us. The regular engine was off, and a razor-back hog was on. The bandits were in ambush at the south end of the switch, and ambush at the south end of the switch, and when we whistled the bandits thought it was a freight and laid low. They saw the coaches, however, and fired. We were running twenty miles an hour. They flagged the ongineer and fired at him, the ball going through the cab window. The passengers hid their money and other valuables and then dodged behind the seats. The bandits riddled the coaches with Winchester builets. There were probably six robbers. Fifty shots were fired. The train was a rich one, especially in express and registered pouches. United States Marshals went from here this morning to pursue the bandits. News by a runner says that the officers are close upon the bandits in Kaney Bottom.

Puffed Away and Left the Outlaws. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 22,-An attempt

was made by four men this morning to held up the Atlantic and Pacific passenger train which left Coolidge at 2:30 A. M., and was due here at 5:30 A. M. The train was flagged four miles east of Coolidge, and when stopped four fittees east of Coolidge, and when stopped, Conductor Robert Cruise and Brakeman Carter got off to learn the cause. While the robbers were trying to get them to open the express car. Engineer Lemon pulled open the throttle and crouched in his cab while the frain moved away. The baffled outlaws permitted the conductor and brakeman to follow the train without further molestation.

A Two-weeks Bilde Attempts Saleide. CLEVELAND, June 22 .- At Sandusky last night Mrs. Robert Hogan, in the presence of her hus-

band, swailowed an ounce of iaudanum and then sat down to await the effect. Hogan made no effort to get a physician, and to a neighbor who happened to call he said he was willing his wife should die. An alarm was given, and efforts were made to save the woman's life, but she will probably die. The Hogans had been married but two weeks and the cause of the attempt at suicide is unknown.

NEWPORT, June 22.—The report from the residence of Associate Justice S. F. Bintonford late to night is that he is comfortable; that he is no better and no worse. The Erie is the only line touching at Chanlaugus

Justice Bintchford's Condition.

SIX ITALIANS SCALDED.

Somebody Let Steam Into a Botter on the Chester While They Were Cleaning It. Six Italians were scalded yesterday afteroon while cleaning a boiler aboard the steamship Chester of the American line. Four of the men were badly hurt. The other two escaped with slight injuries.

The Chester lay at the company's pier at the

foot of Grand street, Jersey City. Her boilers having become badly scaled, Chief Engineer Campbell set six Italians at work to clear them. The manhole on the top of one boiler was opened, and the mon climbed inside with tools to serape the tubes. They had hardly got inside when somebody who did not know of their presence opened a valve, allowing steam from another boiler to rush in.

The screams of the inne caused the steam to be quickly turned off. The two men nearest, the open manbale climbed out at the first alarm. The other four had to be helped out by Engineer Campbell and his subordinates. They are Antonio Scalalani, 45 years old, of 238 Malberry street, this city: Baolo Scalfani, 55 years of 362 Columoin street, Brocklyn: Ignazio Marcecila, 33 years old, of 38 Elizabeth street, and Salvador Swagra, 37 years old, of 34 s Morris street, this city, All four had inhaled steam, and the sargeons at the City Hospital, where they were taken, are doubtful if all of them will receiver. was opened, and the men climbed inside with

cover.

Capt. Lewis made an investigation, but had
not succeeded last night in learning who
pened the steam valve.

HOSTILITIES IN THE COURT ROOM Witness Sigter Grabbed a Bouquet Holder to Back, Up His Opinion of Mr. Haines,

PATERSON, June 22.-E. B. Hadnes, President of the News Publishing Company, sued Wil-liam L. L. Bamber, President of the Call Publishing Company, for \$18 for publishing biography of Wm. Bamter in the centennial number of his paper. At the trial to-day Po lice Commissioner James C. Sigler was called to testify as to Mr. Haines's reputation for veracity. Without any hesitation the witness

said:
"I would not believe him under eath, and neither would nine-tenths of the people in this

neither would nine-tenths of the people in this city."

An exciting scane followed these words. Mr. Haines jumped up and began denouncing the witness. The latter seized a bouquet holder from dudge Kerr's desk and rushed at Haines, who threw a chair at him. Commissioner Sigier then chased Mr. Haines around the room, while Judge Kerrrapped for order until Constable James Hiley and Janitor Rancier, together with a dozen lawyers, interfered and stopped hostilities. The court then adjourned for dinner.

At 2 o'clock Judge Kerr called the plaintiff and the witness before him and ordered each to make a public apology or pay a fine of \$25. They coase to apologize.

The suit ended in a judgment of \$12 in favor of Mr. Haines.

UNCLE JOHN WANTS MILEAGE.

He Claims It from Iowa and Gets It from

South Dartmouth,

TAUNTON, June 22.-County Treasurer Pratt settled accounts with witnesses in the Borden trial to-day. When John V. Morse came for his pay, he said, with a grin:

"I s'pose you're going to pay me mileage, same's the rest?" "Certainly, sir," replied Mr. Pratt. "Where do you come from?"

"How far is that from here?"
"About 1.000 miles."
"Where do you have your washing done?"
"Don't have any done," answored Uncle
John," with another grin. "When I soil one
shirt I buy another one."
"Well: where is your latest place of residence?"

"Well, where is your latest place of residence?"
"Oh down here at South Dartmouth."
"How far is that?"
"About two and a half miles."
"Well, I'll allow you three miles."
The accounts will foot up a large figure, and when the taxpayers see them, there will be some strong expressions.

ERGOT KILLED, MRS. PHILLIPP.

Dr. Kent Confirms the Saspielons of the Relatives Who Stopped the Funeral, When Mrs. Catherine Phillipp, widow of Dr. James Sweeney, of Brooklyn, died on April 12 at her home, 78 Devoe street, Williamsburgh, some of her relatives suspected foul play. They communicated with Coroner Creamer. who stopped the funeral until an autopsy was

made. Death was attributed to exhaustion, but Dr. year before the date borne by them. The Kent, of the Brouklyn Health Department. was directed to make a chemical analysis of a portion of the woman's organs. The inquest was adjourned until the chemical analysis could be finished.

could be finished.

Last night Coroner Creamer held the inquest in the Ewen Street Police Court. Dr. Kent's report showed that Mrs. Phillipp died of ergot poisoning. George Phillipp, whom Mrs. Phillipp married soon after Dr. Sweeney's death, testified that his wife had made a will in his favor before she died. He said that if she took erget it was without his knowledge.

The jury returned a verdlet that Mrs. Phillipp's death was due to polson.

GORMAN WASN'T THERE Absent from the State Committee's Meeting

for the First Time to 20 Years, BALTIMORE, June 22.-The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Carrollton Hotel at noon to-day and named Wednesday, Sept. 27 as the time and Baitimore the place for holding the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Comptroller and select a new State Central Committee. For the first time in twenty years Senator Gorman falled to materialize at a meeting of the State Central Committee.

mittee. Look Out for Surprises, A letter received in New York yesterday from an authority in the Treasury Department at

Washington said: "The New York appointments will be made next week, and look out for surprises."

Doesn't Know Where She Passed Two Days. Laura B. Saddler, the ten-year-old daughter of Joseph Saddler, who disappeared from her or Josein Saudier, who disappeared from her home in Liberty street, Bioonfield, N. J., on Tuesday morning, was found yesterday in Orange street, in the same town. The little girl could give no coherent account of her wanderings, but had evidently been living on charity and had slopt out of doors.

Died While Awaiting His Son's Bride. John Schnle of 49 Winans avenue, Newark. died suddenly a few minutes after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon while waiting for his yesterday atternoon while waiting for his son's bride to come to the house. The wedding guests were assembled and the ceremony was to begin as soon as the bride. Miss Hannah Stretz, of 105 Second street, New York, arrived. She was delayed by an accident to her carriage. Mr. Sohnle became sglitated over her non-appearance, and died under the strain of his excitement.

The wedding had been pestponed twice herore because of the illness of the Elder Sohnle.

Sent a Nine-year-old to the Tombs. Walter Murray, aged O. pleaded guilty yesterday in the General Sessions, before Re-corder Smyth, of stabbing Morris Simon, aged 10, in the face, in East Tenth street, on May 24. Young Murray was whitting a piece of wood and Simon struck him in the face, whereupon Murray stabled him. Recorder Smyth committed Murray to the city prison for thirty days.

A Barge Captain Drowned, Capt. Nels Olsen of the barge Jupiter, lying at the East Central Pier. Atlantic Dock basin. in Brooklyn, fell overloard early yesterday morning from the barge and was drowned. Watchman George Harrison jumped after him, but failed to reach the drowning man. Capt. Olsen was 45 years aid, and lived at 70 Wol-cott street.

Swallowed Ifts Faine Teeth and Bied. RED BANK, N. J., June 22.-Theodore Buckelew, 78 years old, died from strangulation in a restaurant here this afternoon. It is sup-posed that he awailowed some of his falce toeth.

Peary's Yncht at the Breakwater.

LEWES, Del. June 22.—14out. Peary's steam yacht Falcon, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, for Philadelphia, arrived at the Breakwater at soon today. noon to-day.

HARD TIMES FOR THE BANKS.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SIX MORE OF THEM SUSPEND IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

With their Money Locked Up they Could Not Pace a Small Pante-San Francisco Banks Expect to See Great Excitement

To-day-Bad Showing of the Plankinton

Bank-A Rent Estate Patture in Chicago. Los Angeles, Cal., June 22.-Confidence has een restored among local bank depositors and the exciting scenes of yesterday were not repeated. All the closed banks, except the City liank, will open in a few days. All have ample assets, but they were paralyzed by the

insane panic which infected the people. The influence of these suspensions was seen o-day, when the First National and the Commercial banks of Santa Ana closed, and were speedily followed by the banks in Orange and Tustin. This leaves the new county of Orange, which was partitioned off from Los Angeles, without a single bank remaining open. These banks are declared solvent, but they could not

pay sudden demands of depositors. The People's Bank of Pomona and the Bank of Commerce of San Diego also suspended today. The latter stood a run of two days and then succumbed. The trouble with all the South California banks is that they have a large part of their coin loaned out on farms and city property on which they cannot realize. San Francisco, June 22.-The effect of the bank runs insouthern California was felt in Fan Francisco to-day for the first time. There was a small run on the German Savings Bank to-day, but it was quickly ended by the prompt

payment of all who demanded money. Considerable excitement is expected tomorrow, but it is understood that if any bank is singled out for attack the others will aid it. and should this be done the trouble will be

ended quickly.

All the leading savings banks have been adding to their reserve, so they are well prepared for any runs.
To-morrow will see big financial excitement in San Francisco, as it was decided to-night that the Pacific Bank would not open. The Pacific has long been regarded as the weakest

commercial bank in the city. Its President is

Dr. R. M. McDonald, the Vinegar Bitters

millionaire, but it has been managed by his The bank has gone into many speculative enterprises, such as the electric railway of Los Angeles, the Brown colony in Madeira. and several Arizona irrigation schemes, in which it has sunk large sums.

Its suspension will also probably close up

the People's Home Savings Bank, an institution which has made a bid for small deposits by giving little safes for the household. The manager of the Clearing House does not think any other city banks are in danger. but the conference of bankers to-day declined to advance funds to help the Pacific Bank be-

to advance funds to help the Pacific Bank because of its condition.

Ridgway, Fa., June 22.—The Ridgway Bank, a private institution, this morning posted the following notice on its deors:

Owing to the present depressed financial situation rendering it impossible to realize on securities of any kind, and therefore being anale to meet all obligations, we have decided that it is for the best interests of all creditors of the lindsway bank to close its doors, we believe the assets to be in excess of the liabilities and that all depositors will be paid in full as soon as the assets can be realized on. A full statement will be given to the public as soon as same can be prepared.

The notice is signed by D. C. Ovster, Press.

The notice is signed by D.C. Oyster, President, and I.D. Bell, cashler. A gentleman who was in close consultation with the officials of the bank during the night estimates the assets \$394,000 and the liabilities \$218,000. This bank has had the confidence of working people, many of whom have all their wealth in the

bank has had the confidence of working people, many of whom have all their wealth in the bank's care.

Birmingham, Ala., June 22.—An unfounded rumor that the First National Bank had refused to pay a check for \$80.000 precipitated a rum on that institution this morning. The bank paid out about \$40.000 up to noon, when confidence was restored and the run ceased.

Florence, Ala., June 22.—Cashier Carr of the Tuscumbia Banking Company was arrested last night. Carr returned from New York yesterday and claimed to have sufficient money to pay depositors of the suspended bank. Instead of this he made a proposition to compromise, which was rejected, and his arrest followed. It is now thought the bank will pay only fifteen cents on the dollar.

Greenville, June 22.—The City National Bank of this city was closed this morning by order of Bank Examiner Caldwell. No statement of the bank's condition has yet been made public. The cause of the suspension was the steady withdrawal of deposits and the stringency of the money market. There is no excitement, the depositors generally having perfect confidence that the bank will come out all right.

MILWAUREE, June 22.—An analysis of the Plankington bank statement filed by Assignee William Flankington shows that President Day secured in ioans from the bank nearly \$400,000 was loaned to himself and \$100,000 to the Milwauke Brass and Copper Works, of which he was President. The statement shows that fourteen firms owe the bank over \$1,000,000, as follows:

F. A. Lappen & Co., \$263,128; Lappen Furniture Company, \$10,210; Frederick T. Day.

teen firms owe the bank over \$1,000,000, as follows:
F. A. Lappen & Co.. \$263,128; Lappen Furniture Company, \$10,210; Frederick T. Day. \$278,000; H. Benedict & Co., \$105,500; Buffalo Mining Company, \$55,000; Gottenburg Power and Improvement Company, \$10,180; A. Hildebrand, \$10,000; Milwaukee Brass and Copper Works, F. T. Day, President, \$100,000; John H. Meyers, \$30,000; J. H. Meyers and F. W. Noyes, \$25,137; Mag. Brothers, \$10,000; Richter, Shubert & Dick, \$15,232; Swift & Co., \$10,000; Schlessinger Brothers, \$45,000.

The only security for the Benedict loans is forty notes made by a dozen people, the face value of which is about \$15,000. The Lappen notes have as security chaitel mortgages, shares in the Hidalgo Smithing Company, and an assignment in a tract of land contract to ninety-live acres in Waukesha county. The Day notes are secured by Dakota lands and local real estate.

Thirty banks, throughout this and other

local real estate.

Thirty banks throughout this and other States were caught in the failure for various States were caught in the failure for various sums.

Bosron, June 22.—It was decided to-day by the full beach of the Supreme Court that a national bank is issued by the insolvency law that prohibits insolvent debtors from conveying property to their creditors in such a way as to create an unjust preference. This ruling was made in the cases of George W. Chipman, assignee, vs. Arthur McClellan, and the Traders' National Eauk vs. George W. Chipman.

assignce. vs. Arthur McClellan, and the Traders' National Earl vs. George W. Chipman.

The lank had lent money to Dudley C. Hall, and taken notes secured by two conveyances of real estate in Medford. These conveyances were made when itali was insolvent, although he did not assign until five months afterward. The lank claimed the State insolvent law was in conflict with the United States law giving a national bank a right to take and hold property and mortgages upon real property as security for debts previously contracted.

Sensectary, June 22.—The rim on the Schenectady Savings Bank ended at noon to-day. Yesterlay 181 depositors, nine-tenths of whom were Poles, Swedes, and Italians, drew out a little over \$44.000. This morning \$6,100 mere was drawn out. The Schenectady Savings Bank is one of the strongest and most enservatively conducted of any bank in the state. The semi-annual statement, published on June 15, showed that the tank has an actual surplus, after anying every debt, of over \$40,000, without including the real estate. State Bank Examiner Judson, after a recent examination of the bank, declared it to be "as sound as any bank in the State."

FAILURE IN THE COFFEE TRADE Henry Sheldon & Co. Suspend with Linbile

Itles Between \$300,000 and \$400,000. Lower Wall street and the coffee district were not prepared yesterday afternoon for the announcement of the suspension of Henry Sheldon & Co., 100 Front street. Mr. Sheldon, Sr., the head of the house, has been known among the coffee and tes importers for fifty years. He began business in the firm of Stanion, Sheldon & Co., which was succeeded by Sheldon, Banks & Co., and they by the present firm. The members of the firm are Brook-lynites, and are, besides Mr. Sheldon, Sr., his

tive house. Its resources were placed at \$300,000. It was in no sense a speculative house. Mr. Sheldon, Sr., is a director of the Merchants' National Bank, of which Mr. Robert M. Gallaway is President, and the firm had an

two sons, Charles F. and Alexander J. Shel-

don, and G. Theodore Duckwitz. It has al-

ways been considered a strong and conserva-